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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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M I L I T A R YMedical Examination of Draftees

1. [redacted] draft board in Ruen (N 42-47; E 27-18), Aytos Okoliya which consisted of three army officers and four civilians. One of the civilians was the President of the Village Council at Ruen; the others held similar offices in nearby villages. [redacted] medical examination [redacted] included a chest X-ray. The results of the examination were recorded in a four-page, red cardboard covered booklet and presented to the board.

DOSO Course in Rifle Handling

2. During December 1953 and January 1954 the organization DOSO offered a training course in the use of small arms including the Soviet carbine "Bintovka" (sic). The instructor of the course was an Infantry 2nd Lieutenant Hristo, Inu; about 30 youths of both sexes attended. Each student fired five rounds of ammunition with the various rifles.

Civil Defense Training

3. A series of one-hour lectures on recognition of aircraft, types of bombs and poison gasses, and conduct during air raids was given during February 1954 in the village of Ruen, Aytos Okoliya. All villagers between the ages of 18 and 30 were required to attend. The instructor was Todor KODZHEBASHEV. No further information.

M I N I S T R Y O F I N T E R I O RMilitia and Border Guard Check Points

4. On the south side of a bridge located at (N 42-30; E 27-27) southeast of Burgas there is a permanent Militia check point where two Militiamen armed with sub-machine guns check the documents of vehicles and pedestrians passing that point. There are no quarters for the Militiamen; however, a telephone stands on a small table under a tree on the east side of the road. [redacted]
5. [redacted] during January 1954 the Otkrit Lists and Lichen Pasports of passengers travelling by train between Kharmanli and Svilengrad were checked by two border guards who travelled with the train.
6. [redacted] Otkrit List and Lichen Pasport were checked by one of two border guards travelling on the bus between Lyubimets, Svilengrad Okoliya and Ivailovgrad. The check began after the bus had left the station. [redacted] checks were previously made by border guards stationed at recently abolished check points along the highway.

Forced Resettlement of Residents of Svilengrad

7. During August 1950 four families from Malki Voden (N 41-40, E 25-56), Svilengrad Okoliya, after receiving a four-hour notice to pack their belongings, were transported by truck, under police escort, to the Lyubimets railroad station where they boarded a train for Northern Bulgaria. Rumors at the time gave as the reason for this action the fact that a member of each family previously had escaped to Greece. The following are the heads of the families so resettled:

a. [redacted]

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b. Lambo Dimitrov BOASHERLIEV

c. Dimitur KIOSEV

d. Maria Ianeva SAVOVA

Voluntary Resettlement

8. During 1951 and 1952 a total of 23 families from various sections of Bulgaria resettled because of pressures brought upon them by the Communist authorities. The heads of families and places of resettlement are listed below:

a. Ruen, Aytos Okoliya:

1. Khristo Petkov KHRISTOV
2. Slavcho DIMITROV
3. Atanas Khristov KASURCHEV
4. Tenyu Khristov PETKOV
5. Dimitur CHERNOZORSKI,
6. Georgi KOSTADINOV,
7. Dimitur PERCHEMLIEV
8. Georgi STANCHEV,
9. Atanas ZHELEZAROV
10. Dimitur BOASHERLIEV
11. Tsvyatko Georgiev MALBANTOV

b. Ruzhena, Kazanluk Okoliya:

1. Georgi POPGEORGIEV
2. Dimo KOLAROV
3. Avram YANEV
4. Georgi KUMANOV

c. Tulovo, Kazanluk Okoliya:

1. Atanas ANDRIKOV
2. Lambo VULCHEV
3. Kostadin ANDRIKOV
4. Angel STAYKOV

d. Others:

1. Ivan POPIVANOV resettled in Biser (N 41-51; E 25-59),
Kharmanli Okoliya
2. Misho PISHKO resettled in Plovdiv
3. Dimitur KOSTADINOV resettled in Kazanluk
4. Atanas PASKOV resettled in Svilengrad

ECONOMICCopper Mine near Dupnitsa, Svilengrad Okoliya

9. During the Summer of 1952 a copper mine located at point (N 41-37; E 25-51) between the village of Dupnitsa, Svilengrad Okoliya and the Arda River began operations. Most of the excavated ore contained copper; Informant heard that small amounts of gold were contained in the deposits. Surveys are being conducted in the area to determine the extent of the deposits. Informant heard

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that the mine contains three shafts, but he can give no further details. At the present time the excavated ore is transported by truck to Kurdzhali; details of production figures are not known.

10. Source heard that there were between 250 and 300 workers at the mine. They live in a group of newly constructed quonset huts located next to the mine entrance. A generator supplies electricity for the machines in the mine and for lights in the area.
11. [redacted] a new road is to be constructed shortly connecting the villages of Malki Voden and Dupnitsa; it will cross the Arda River over a new bridge. No further information.

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Five Year Plan Loan Subscriptions

12. A group of Communist Party officials from Aytos arrived in Ruen, Aytos Okoliya during March 1954 and organized a series of public meetings to urge the local population to subscribe to the Second Five Year Plan. The amounts requested varied from 100 to 500 leva. With the exception of local Party members none of the villagers made donations. The Aytos officials then decided to call in people individually in an attempt to increase subscriptions. Despite threats and accusations the majority of the villagers refused their support.
13. Two members of the DSNM from Aytos also visited Ruen to urge fellow DSNM members to support the loan. Most were willing, but lacked the means to do so. Only Petko ZHELYAZKOV, President of the Ruen DSNM pledged support in the amount of 200 leva.

Land Classification

14. According to Informant arable land in Communist Bulgaria is classified according to its potential productivity; the individual's debt to the Government in terms of produce and taxes is dependent upon the area of land he cultivates and its category. During the Winter of 1953 rumors circulated among the inhabitants of Ruen, Aytos Okoliya to the effect that arable land in the vicinity was to be declassified. However, the President of the Village Soviet in Ruen, Penyu DIMOV, at a conference for the reclassification of land for the town held during November 1953, requested that the present classification be retained. His views were based on the fact that land in nearby Aytos was actually less productive and remained in the same category as that in Ruen. His request was approved. The people of the village resented the decision, and at a public meeting one of the private land owners, Mikhail GANEV [redacted] openly accused DIMOV of failing to defend the best interests of the village.

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M I S C E L L A N E O U S

Bridge near Burgas

15. About 300 meters from the southern edge of Burgas along the road to Ruen at point (N 42-30; E 27-27) is a steel bridge. Its length is about 300 meters and width six meters; it stands on 20 stone supports two meters above the ground. Traffic approaches the bridge from both ends over earth embankments 100 meters long and 10 meters wide. The bridge is painted grey; Border Guards are stationed continuously near the bridge and check all traffic.

Road Correction, Kharmanli Okoliya

16. About two kilometers from the eastern outskirts of Kharmanli along the road to Svilengrad in the vicinity of coordinates (N 41-55; E 25-57) a correction in the highway has been made to avoid two large curves.

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17. At coordinates (N 41-53; E 25-59), about 1½ kilometers northwest of the village of Biser, Kharmanli Okoliya the road to Lyubimets, Svilengrad Okoliya has been corrected to avoid a hill and a large curve.

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Clearing Snow-bound Roads

18. During the Winter of 1953-54 roads near the village of Ruen, Aytos Okoliya were at times snowbound. The Village officials requested that one member of each family not connected with the village Agricultural Cooperative help clear the roads. A fine of 100-200 Leva was imposed on persons who failed to report for work.

Schools in Ruen, Aytos Okoliya

19. The Bulgarian School in Ruen is housed in a one-story building and offers courses through the 7th grade. Teachers at the school are as follows:

- a. Dencho MINCHEV, School Principal
- b. Kostov KOSTOV, a teacher
- c. Kalud DIMITROV
- d. Maria KALUDOVA, wife of Kalud DIMITROV
- e. Kostadina Dancheva MERSINGOVA
- f. Irinka STAVREVA, a teacher

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Ruen Municipal Hospital

21. The Ruen Municipal Hospital was constructed in 1949 and serves seven other villages in the Okoliya. Personnel at the Hospital include:

- a. Tenya (Inu), Director of the Hospital
- b. Petya TENEVA, wife of the Director
- c. Dobri (Inu), Hygienist
- d. Petranka (Inu), a nurse
- e. Khristina (Inu), a midwife
- f. A supply officer, one cook, and four charwomen

Community of Malki Voden, Svilengrad Okoliya

22. The village of Malki Voden is the Administrative Center for the villages of Borislav (N 41-70; E 25-56), Dūbovets (N 41-41; E 25-59), Stavri Dimitrov (N 41-38; E 25-58), Chereshak (N 41-42; E 25-59), and Vūlchidol (N 41-42; E 26-01). The Village Council, a two-storey building, was constructed in 1948 and is the largest building in the village.
23. The population of Malki Voden is 500; its inhabitants are predominantly Bulgarian. There are approximately 150 houses in the village. The town is located 1500 meters north of the Arda River; two small tributaries of the Arda which are usually dry during the summer months pass through the village.
24. At a point about 400 meters north of the village near the road to Malko Gradishte is a concrete water reservoir which is ample for the needs of the village. Water

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from the reservoir travels through metal and tile piping to five separate points in Malki Voden.

25. There is one Primary School and one Junior High School; both are situated in a large one-storey building. There are approximately 100 students in attendance; Informant knows nothing of the teachers. The priest of the village's Christian church, Georgi STOIKOV
26. Near the western outskirts of the village stands a flour mill, inactive since 1951, which was nationalized in 1948. Its former proprietor was Angel KARATODOROV,
27. During the fall of 1950 a village cooperative (TKZS) was organized in Ruen. The buildings of the cooperative are located in the southwestern part of the village. Shortly after the construction of the buildings was completed, the State requisitioned the private home of Georgi KOSTADENOV
28. With the exception of the Village Council and about six brick houses, all of the homes in Malki Voden are of limestone construction with straw roofs. in 1954 only the TKZS buildings and one private home had been added to the village. The private home belonged to Ivan NEVENKIN
29. the DSNM is organized in Malki Voden; there is also a women's club and a medical dispensary; no further details. The village council has eight members; personnel are as follows:
 - a. Georgi KATRANZHEV, President of the Village Council
 - b. Kiril KOISHEV, Treasurer
 - c. Vasil SARANDIEV, a clerk
30. The village Militia Unit comes under the command of the Svilengrad district headquarters. In command of the Malki Voden unit is one Dimitur (lmu), a Militia Junior Lieutenant. He is assisted by two Militiamen, one of whom is one Stoyan (lmu)

Dimitur (lmu)

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